

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.

Volume XXXIII. No. 200

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway.—A FLAME OF
LUTHERING. Matinee at 1½.BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—VIRGINIA MUMMY.—THE
MILLER AND HIS MEN.—DON JUAN.NEW YORK THEATRE, opposite New York Hotel.—
THE GRAND DUCHESS. Matinee at 2.OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.—HUMPTY DUMPTY.
Matinee at 1½.WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 11th street.—
THE LOTTERY OF LIFE.BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, Tammany Building, 14th
street.—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELS, &c.TOLSON PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Bowery.—COMO
VOCALISM. NEGRO MINSTRELS, &c. Matinee at 2½.DODWORTH HALL, 886 Broadway.—MR. A. BENNETT,
THE HUMORIST.CENTRAL PARK GARDEN, Seventh avenue.—POPULAR
GARDEN CONCERT.NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.—
SCIENCE AND ART.

New York, Saturday, July 18, 1868.

THE NEWS.

EUROPE.

The news report by the Atlantic cable is dated
yesterday evening, July 17.The British Cabinet accepts the American view of
the foreign naturalization question, and Lord
Stanley has announced the fact officially to the
government in Washington. Cardinal Cullen is ill
in Dublin. The Spanish military arrests have been
caused by a question of War Office authority.Consols 94½, money, Five-twentieths 72½, London
and 70½, 4½ in Frankfurt. Paris Bourse firmer.
Cotton quiet, with middling uplands at 11d, a
11½d, Breckinridge weak. Provisions without ma-
terial change.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday Messrs. Joseph D. Abbott
and John L. Ford, Senators elect from North Carolina,
presented their credentials and were sworn in. The
Three Per Cent Temporary Loan bill was taken up,
and after discussing to Mr. Trumbull's amendment
providing for the sale of gold in the Treasury above
\$40,000,000 the bill was passed. The act is small,
comprising but a single section, which authorizes
the Secretary of the Treasury to issue an additional
amount, not to exceed \$25,000,000, of certificates,
bearing three per cent interest, for the purpose of
redeeming and retiring compound interest notes,
principal and interest payable on demand in lawful
money. Notice was given that Louisiana had adopted
the fourth amendment to the constitution and her
Senate elect, Messrs. W. P. Kellogg and John S.
Harris, presenting their credentials were sworn in.
A bill was passed granting Henri St. Marc
\$10,000 for the capture of John H. Surratt. The bill
appropriating \$7,293,000 in coin for the payment of
the purchase of Alaska was taken up and passed.
The Deficiency Appropriation bill was discussed and
amended during the evening session and passed.In the House the credentials of the four members
elect from Louisiana were presented and referred to
the Committee on Elections. The Funding bill was
taken up, and nearly the entire afternoon and evening
sessions were occupied in discussing amendments
therein, some of them of an important character.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Further advices by the cable from Rio Janeiro re-
port that the allies in Paraguay had commenced
another vigorous bombardment of Fort Humaita.
The Paraguayans had made a sortie, but were re-
pulsed.The heated term ended quite abruptly on Thursday
night, the thermometer indicating a decrease of
twelve degrees in the heat. At three P. M. yesterday,
however, the mercury rose again to eighty-eight
degrees, and twenty-four cases of death were re-
ported at the Coroner's office. The mercury in St.
Louis yesterday indicated one hundred degrees; in
Hannover, Ala., it indicated one hundred and four
degrees; while in New Orleans it only indicated
eighty-six degrees, and has not risen above ninety
degrees during the season.In the Georgia Legislature yesterday the Com-
mittees on the Eligibility of Members made their re-
ports. In the Senate no one was found ineligible,
and General Meade and the Provisional Governor
were informed of the fact. In the House two mem-
bers were reported ineligible, but the subject of
their eligibility is yet under discussion.In the South Carolina House of Representatives
the seats of several Democrats are contested and the
incumbents will probably be ousted.A serious riot occurred in Millican, Texas, on the
15th inst., and continued the next day. It is said to
have been occasioned by the disappearance of a
negro member of the local League, who was sup-
posed to have been killed by a mob of white men, but
who was actually put in a live apparatus. Between fifty
and sixty lives are supposed to have been lost.Elsewhere in our columns this morning we give a
list of vessels composing our various naval squad-
rons. The greater portion of our navy, having been
built during the last six years, are supplied with
ammunitions and appliances which render them su-
perior in all respects to the war ships of any other
nation in existence.A dissertation on tenement houses, recently pub-
lished by Dr. W. F. Thomas, gives some valuable in-
formation on an important subject. It is believed
that there are twenty thousand tenement houses in
this city, which contain, on an average, four families
to each story, with live persons to each family, each
person having about fifteen square feet of ground
area and four hundred and eighty cubic feet of air—
one thousand cubic feet of air being absolutely neces-
sary for the health of each individual.A woman named Mary Woolley was found dead
in her house, a shanty, in Fifty-sixth street, near
Seventh avenue, yesterday morning. She is sup-
posed to have been murdered, as cries were heard
proceeding from her room the night before and a
family which had been living on her bounty had
disappeared.The strike of the Philadelphia gas men still con-
tinues and the city is in darkness. The newspaper
offices generally use candles, and only a few theatres
are open.The steamer Providence on her last trip from this
city to Bristol was beached in order to repair a leak
in a supply pipe. She was backed off after the leak
was repaired and reached Bristol at eight o'clock
yesterday morning.The Missouri Republican State Convention have
nominated Congressman McClurg for Governor.At a meeting of the master masons a list of un-
finished buildings in this city which are to remain at
a standstill until the journeymen come to terms was
read. It shows the number of such buildings
to be 125, among which are the Hudson River Rail-
road depot and numerous churches.A party of rowdies stopped a street car near
Ninety-sixth street on Wednesday night and at-
tempted to set fire to the dresses of the ladies, who
were present in force returning from a picnic. Two
policemen appeared and the ruffians fled.In the United States Commissioner's Court yesterday
the charges of the whiskey ring conspirators against
Collector Bailey was dismissed. The only witness
testifying being committed to trial on a charge of
perjury. Commissioner Osborn, on the close of the
examination announced the decision of the Court—
that Mr. Bailey is honorably discharged.In the Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, the case
of Magraw against the Chicago and Rock Island
Railroad Company, in which a million and a half of
dollars is involved, came up on the application of
Plak & Hatch for permission to pay over the sum
borrowed from the company, and to receive the
securities deposited by them on the advance of the
amount referred to. The application is opposed by
the plaintiff. Judge Cardoso took the papers and
reserved decision.The Anchor line steamship Europa, Captain Craig,
will leave pier 20 North river at twelve o'clock to-
day for Glasgow, touching at Londonderry to land
passengers, &c.The Cromwell line steamship George Washington,
Captain Gager, will leave pier No. 9 North river at
three P. M. to-day for New Orleans direct.The steamship Cleopatra, Captain Phillips, will sail
from pier 16 East river at three P. M. to-day for
Savannah.The stock market was strong yesterday. Govern-
ment securities were also strong. Gold closed at
143½ and 143½.Mr. Pendleton on the Financial Situation—
The Prospect for the Next Congress.There appeared in yesterday's HERALD ex-
clusively a pretty full report of a speech by Mr.
Pendleton, of Ohio, at Grafton, to the Demo-
cratic State Convention of West Virginia and
some thousands of other persons in mass
meeting together assembled. In this
speech Mr. Pendleton elaborated his well
known views on the financial situation. His
position may be given in a few words, how-
ever, extracted from the body of his argument."I am," said the distinguished orator, "hostile
to no class or interest in this country. I
simply desire to be just—to the bond-
holder, just to the people. I would live up
with scrupulous fidelity to the terms of our
contracts. I would pay the interest of the five-
twentieths in gold, because the government
promised to do so; I would pay principal and
interest of the ten-forties in gold, because the
government has promised to do so; I would pay
the principal of the five-twentieths in legal
tender notes, because the bondholders agreed
to receive them in payment; and as I would
not repudiate an honest bargain to make money
for the people, so I would not repudiate an
honest bargain to make money for the public
creditors." Again:—"These bonds operate as
a mortgage upon the property and labor of the
country. There are two thousand millions of
them. Pay off these two thousand millions,
and will not the legal tenders be first in the
proportion more valuable?" "Since the debt
was contracted in legal tenders, since it may
be lawfully and honestly paid in legal tenders,
I am in favor of continuing it until we can
secure the people, who have already suffered
all the evils, whatever good may be expected
from the system."These are the views of Mr. Pendleton, and
they are the democratic platform on the bond
question. Whether they are or are not the
republican platform we cannot positively under-
take to say. It is an open question with the
republicans, subject to the drift of the popular
tide. The Hon. Ben Butler says that according
to "the letter and the spirit of the contract" and
the Chicago platform the five-twentieths are
redeemable in legal tenders. The Hon. Thad
Stevens says that these bondholders have no
right to expect gold when greenbacks are the
article, according to the letter and spirit of the
law; and Stevens ought to know. A majority
of the republicans in the House of Representa-
tives, we have no doubt, are with Stevens and
Butler; for a majority of them voted with the
democrats in favor of the late resolution in-
structing the Committee of Ways and Means to
report a bill for the taxation of the bonds to the
figure of ten per cent. The great body of the
people out West of both parties are with
Pendleton, Stevens and Butler, and it is prob-
able that a larger proportion of the people of
the East than our political philosophers can
imagine are of the same way of thinking.Congress, meantime, (both parties in both
houses) has become so thoroughly and inex-
plicably mixed up on the money question, in
all its divisions—bonds, taxes, banks, funding
bills, tariffs and what not—that we can expect
nothing materially changing the present state
of things, at least till the next session. Besides
being completely muddled on all these financial
problems the members of the two houses are
anxious to bring this session to a close and go
home to look after their own interests with
their constituents. On returning home they
will find the current of public opinion running
in a certain direction. Each member who is a
candidate for re-election and every new candi-
date for the next Congress will be apt to shape
his course as far as possible to the prevailing
views of his people. In this view we may
reasonably expect that Butler, Stevens and
Pendleton on money matters, will be sup-
ported by an overwhelming majority in the
next House of Representatives, the bulk of
which is to be elected in the coming October
and November.Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana, of the
great Northern States, lead off in their Con-
gressional elections in October, and the re-
sults, we dare say, will go very far to show
that a predominant idea, East and West, among
the people is that every legal expedient
calculated to reduce and extinguish this gen-
eral burden of the national debt and its heavy
taxations must be adopted—that the people
will not have this thing continued indefinitely,
but will demand such measures of legislation
as will afford a fair prospect that the present
generation will live to be relieved of all these
heavy taxes and official spoliations and corrup-
tions resulting from the national debt. The
payment of the interest until the time for the
payment of the principal of these different
sorts of bonds is fully due will not answer.
The people want the principal itself ex-
tinguished as fast as the means and legal ad-
vantages possessed by the government will
permit; and upon this important question we
expect, we say, in the coming October Con-
gressional elections, an overwhelming popular vi-
cination of the general opinions of Stevens,
Pendleton and Butler on the bonds and their
redemption.POSITION OF THE FUNDING BILL.—The
House committee having in hand the Senate
Funding bill proposes some sweeping
amendments, some of which make the bill
better, some worse. Those that make the bill
better are of such a nature that they will prob-
ably upset the nice little jobs that they will
measure was to legalize in the interest of the
Treasury ring. Therefore the bill will no
longer suit the original purpose, and we hear
that the Senate will not pass it and that the
whole subject will go over. It is to be hoped
this is true. The present Congress cannot
settle the finances, and will only make them
the excuse and cover for swindles; so that if
the House committee has killed this bill it has
blundered into a good act. We must wait to
see, however, whether the committee will not
amend its amendments, if the originators of
the bill show "proper reasons," and whether
these destructive changes are not put forth to
call the said originators up to the captain's
office.

France and the Peace of Europe.

The Marquis de Moustier and the *Moniteur*
are again busy assuring the French people and
the nations of Europe generally that the policy
of the Emperor's government is a policy of
peace. It is the earnest desire of the govern-
ment to quiet the public mind, and no step will
be neglected which is likely to have this effect.
France promises to abstain from intervention
in German questions, but she will extend her
sympathy and encouragement to the reform
movements now in progress in Austria and
Turkey. It is something to know that France
does not meditate war just at present. There
are no doubt those who will be grateful for
the news, although it is doubtful how far
opinion will be affected by the announcement.
It is not always safe literally to interpret the
language of cabinet ministers, especially
French cabinet ministers; nor would it be
safe to say that the Paris *Moniteur* is the most
truthful of journals. We believe the peace of
Europe will not be disturbed at present by a
conflict between France and any of the great
Powers; not because a French minister and a
French journal say so, but because there is
positively no reason for such conflict. It is
very like France to promise her encourage-
ment to reforming Austria and Turkey. She
must be patronizing her neighbors. Some
Frenchmen are, we doubt not, of opinion that
the government of the Emperor would be better
employed carrying out reform at home than
promising encouragement to Austria and Tur-
key, both of which nations are showing that
they are perfectly competent to take care of
themselves. If the French press were only a
little more free than it is the Emperor would
become familiar with some such language.
But the French press is not free, and the Em-
peror has not the opportunity of hearing or
reading all that Frenchmen think of him. It
is, perhaps, some consolation to Frenchmen to
know that the Emperor's government is bur-
dened with the cares of all Europe.

The Hitch in the Alaska Bill.

The little difficulty in regard to the passage
of the bill appropriating the money to pay for
Alaska is altogether a good sign. It indicates
that the Senate is finally opening its eyes to
the encroaching temper of the radical majority
in the other House. So long as this aggres-
sive, grasping spirit on the part of the House
was aimed only at the States, or at the Execu-
tive, or at the Supreme Court, it had the sym-
pathy of the Senate, and this body cheered and
assisted. But now it is another story. Now
the House, only following out the theory of its
members that Congress is the government and
the House of Representatives is Congress, trench-
es on the prerogative of the Senate. Now the
House claims that it is part of the treaty-
making power, and the Senate takes the alarm.
Even the radicals in that body can now see
that "the majority" may claim too much and
that there ought to be some other rule of ac-
tion besides the will of the greatest number.
It seems quite probable that the Senate will
carry this lately-found conviction to the extent
of defeating the Appropriation bill in which the
claim is made. The House will only make the
appropriation in a bill fixing its right to partici-
pate in treaties, and the Senate will not accept
the money on these terms. We are glad to see
this collision, whatever becomes of the bill;
for in this disagreement of the two houses the
people will see the exact character of the
claims made by the House in all important re-
cent legislation. It is the collision of two op-
pressors, and whichever wins there will be some
natural justice done.

Subsidy Jobbers and Land Grabbers.

The number of swindles practised on the govern-
ment by private parties upon the pretence of
furthering some great public enterprise is
almost incredible. They are seen in the shape
of subsidies to apocryphal lines of ocean steam-
ships, in enormous land grants in aid of pri-
vate railroad enterprises, in donations in
money, lands and scrip for almost every con-
ceivable bumbling calculated to blind the eyes
or fill the pockets of our national legislators.
For instance, one man has the modesty to ask
for a subsidy of half a million to enable him to
open a coal mine, upon the plea of developing
the resources of a State abundantly able to de-
velop its own resources. Another modest
individual puts in a demand for another half
million to aid some mining operations in the
Rocky Mountains. The biggest frauds, how-
ever, are the land grabbers. They grab at a
domain covering an area as large as an ordi-
nary State, and what they cannot chew the
Indians out of they propose to rob from Uncle
Sam outright. No treasury in the world can
long stand the ceaseless draughts of these
swarms of jobbing leeches, and the credit of
the nation will soon be imperilled unless some
steps be quickly adopted to check their nefar-
ious operations, or, as St. Patrick did the snakes
and toads in Ireland, give their necks a twist
or "banish them forever."LORD STANLEY ON THE NATURALIZATION QUES-
TION.—On Thursday, in the British House of
Commons, Lord Stanley, Secretary of State for
Foreign Affairs, stated that in reply to a com-
munication received from Mr. Seward on the
question of the rights of naturalized citizens he
had written to the effect that the British Min-
istry were prepared to accept the American view
of the subject. He had declined making a
treaty for the present because the royal com-
mission had not concluded their investigation,
and for the additional reason that there was
not time during the present Parliament to do
the subject justice. Such being the state of
the case, his lordship had no hesitation in say-
ing that a misunderstanding between the two
countries was impossible. This is as it ought
to be. Naturalized citizens of the United
States have now virtually secured the recogni-
tion of their rights all over Germany; and the
attitude now taken by Great Britain is per-
fectly satisfactory.A NEGRO RIOT IN TEXAS.—The account of
the deplorable negro riot at Millican, Texas,
which we publish elsewhere, indicates that
atrocities in that State are not committed by re-
bels alone. It was believed that a negro member
of the Local League had been foully dealt with,
and for the purpose of revenge a mob of half
barbarous negroes, headed by a white man
and a black preacher, forthwith attempted to
hang a man—white, we presume. The sheriff
and others prevented the execution of this de-
sign, and the result was a bloody riot, con-
tinuing for several days. The negroes, who
had entrenched themselves some distance from
the village, had to be dispersed by the mili-
tary, and we are informed that the casualties
were between fifty and sixty killed and
wounded. After all the trouble was ended
the Local League, who was supposed to have
been killed, turned up alive.

MUSICAL AND THEATRICAL NOTES.

Mr. Owen Marlow is playing the part of Terry,
the Swell, in the "Lottery of Life," at McVicker's the-
atre, Chicago.General Tom Thumb and wife, and Commodore
Nutti and his affianced, the vivacious Miss Minnie
Warren, held a grand reception yesterday at Fort
mouth, N. H., for the privilege of attending which
they charged fifty cents a head.Herr Handmann is playing a short engagement in
Glasgow, Scotland.The "New Orleans Circus, Variety and Menagerie"
exhibited in Georgetown, D. C., yesterday. The
Lions were "fed by a lady," the gymnasts tumbled
about in a delightful manner, the acrobats did "aston-
ishing feats" upon horseback, the clowns cracked
their harmless jokes, and the whole town was de-
lightedly, quite enough glory in a day, especially
in the evening.Kelly & Leon's Minstrel Hall is undergoing exten-
sive alterations and improvements, and when finished
will be one of the handsomest places of the kind in
the country. It is to be magnificently furnished
and upholstered, and the dress circle will be brought
forward and the floor raised so as to make a
greater seating capacity and to afford a good view
of the stage from every part of the house. The boys
will inaugurate the season at their new hall on the
10th of August.The Fifth Avenue Opera House is likewise under-
going improvements and alterations. The building
has been completely gutted, the roof is now off,
the south wall down, the flooring removed, and work-
men are at present busily engaged in digging in the
cellar. The rebuilding of this house will be pushed
forward as rapidly as possible, and will open about
the middle of September under the management of
John Brothman.The "Lobby of Life," at McVicker's theatre, Chi-
cago, is a comedy in one act, and is a very clever
and original production. The entrance to the first
circle will be on a level with the street, and not up
one flight of stairs.Barnard's will hereafter be known as "Wood's
Museum and Theatre." Mr. George Wood, the pre-
sent lessee, is busily employed in refitting up this ex-
hibitory hall, and many important alterations and im-
provements have already been effected. The lecture
room will now seat at least eight hundred people
and will be decorated with the new management of
Messrs. Wood and Colville on the 1st of August, with
Miss Lydia Thompson (the London favorite) and an
excellent orchestra. The new management will be
managed by which parties can visit the museum,
see all the curiosities in the various saloons and leave
without view of the stage. The stage will be ad-
mitted to be admitted to the upper gallery of the
lecture room without extra charge.

THE LABOR MOVEMENT.

Meeting of the Master Masons—Honors to
the Herald—Resolutions to Stand Firm—In-
teresting Proceedings.At the usual place, the Mechanics and Trades-
men's Exchange Rooms, 51 Liberty street, there was
an adjourned meeting held of the master masons
yesterday afternoon. The minutes of the previous
meeting having been read and approved, the pre-
sident, Mr. CONOVER, opened the proceedings by
calling upon the several committees to report.Mr. A. W. Ross, on behalf of the committee of
which he is chairman, reported that everything was
looking well; that the owners still encouraged them
to hold out; that some new bosses had recommenced
work, but in no case with more than four men; that
after all there were a less number of men at work yester-
day than a week ago; that within ten days all the
large jobs will have "worked out," and then all the
brickwork will stand still and will remain so to the
end.Mr. Eidlitz then read a long string of reports from
several morning papers, all of which were re-
ceived with ridicule except the one from the
HERALD, which was declared to be the only true and
impartial record of their proceedings. Mr. E. said
that some of the newspapers pretend to be the
friends of the workman, but that they are his
enemies, proving themselves such by exaggerating
and leading the men into folly. But Mr. Eidlitz
let the men understand that we are willing to
lose one-half of our fortune, each of us, rather
than submit (and we are not) to the rule of those
immense apaches, and that we will rather pay \$10
per man to non-society men and make a breach into
the Union. (This was again received with much
applause.) In the course of his remarks Mr. Eidlitz read the fol-
lowing list as the number of the most principal
buildings now at a standstill, and which will remain
so unless the journeymen will change their
course:—Harriet Galt Co., one house on Eighty-eighth
street and Third avenue; nine houses on Eighty-eighth
street, Ninety-third street and Third avenue; No. 77
Beekman street, one store, 25010; New York Life
Insurance Company, Broadway and Leonard street,
40,200; No. 55 Leonard street, one store, 25,100; No.
114 Franklin street, one store, 25,100; No. 119 Frank-
lin street, one store, 25,100; Canal and Mulberry
streets, one building, 100,200; No. 38 Third
street, one building, 25,100; No. 48 East Fourteenth
street, one store, 25,100; Broadway, between
Eighteenth and Nineteenth streets, 200,000; West
Madison avenue and Thirty-ninth street; five dwell-
ings, Fifty-fifth street, between Third and
Avenue, one building, 100,200; building for
coal yard, 50,250 feet and 30 feet high on
Fourth street, between Second and Third streets,
dwellings on Forty-ninth street, between Fifth
and Sixth avenues; store on corner of West Broadway
and Franklin street; store No. 187 Broadway; house
on Forty-fifth street, between Second and Third
avenues; two houses on Fifty-sixth street, between
same avenues; stores 109 Chambers street, 536 Broad-
way and Third avenue and Twenty-ninth street,
between 175 to 182 Duane street, dwellings from
8 to 12 West Forty-fifth street, store corner of
Crosby and Howard streets; two houses on Pine
avenue, corner of Fifty-seventh street; two
houses on Madison avenue, corner of Thirty-fourth
street; four stores, from 77 to 86 Walker street; four
houses on Thirty-fourth street, between Second and
Third avenues; one store on Broadway, corner of
Broadway, 90,140; one dwelling on Fortieth
street, between Second and Third avenues; one
store on Howard street; the Hudson River
Railroad depot, two stores in Franklin street,
one store in Mercer street, near Broome; house in
Fourth street, between Second and Third avenues;
the Merchants Bank building; one store in Depe-
ster street; church and two houses on corner of
Forty-fifth street and Fifth avenue; one house
on lot; nine houses on corner of Fourth and Charles
streets; Young Men's Christian Association build-
ing, corner of Third and Avenue, one building,
100,125 feet; church on corner of Fourth avenue
and Forty-second street; stables on Sixty-fourth
street and four dwelling houses on Forty-sixth street,
between Second and Third avenues; one building
on Fifth avenue, from Forty-third to Forty-fifth street,
being in all sixteen houses; church on Forty-ninth street,
between Second and Third avenues; one building,
Forty-fourth street, between Sixth avenue and
Broadway; two houses on Forty-fourth street, be-
tween Fifth and Sixth avenues; one house on
Fourth and Madison avenue; six houses on Forty-
ninth street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues.Mr. TOSKIN spoke next and in a very feeling man-
ner about the phrase which had been applied to
some statements of the master masons. These were
called "white lies" and the word "lie." Mr. Tostevin
said, "men who tell white lies are not men; they are
speaking the truth cannot bear." He then passed
over to the fact that the question of time or pay for
a day was not a question at all between the journeymen
and the master masons. It was, in fact, a small
matter. The controversy was one of principle—the
journeymen should have the right to control the
work of their employers, and the master masons
should have the right to control the work of their
own knowledge where their rules operated
within the limits of the law. He spoke at length of
the hardships imposed on the boss by the arbitrary
rules and oppressive exactions of the journeymen
and the master masons. He spoke of the master
mason who had the audacity to tell the journeymen
that they were to work for him, and that they were
to be paid for it. He spoke of the master mason
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